

## Two Irish Leaders.

MR. HEALY AND MR. REDMOND—THEIR POSITION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—THEIR RELATIONS TO EACH OTHER—PERSONAL NOTES ON MR. HEALY.

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London, April 3.

If the House of Commons has a favorite among its Irish Nationalist members, it is, I suppose, Mr. Healy. In America, where you print the names of the best known public men with the painful particularity of a criminal indictment, you would call him Mr. Timothy Michael Healy. In the House itself, and even outside of it, he is more commonly known as Tim Healy; or, now, as Tim; which may be taken as an affectionate abbreviation.

Among the austere and incorruptible Irish-Americans this might make him an object of suspicion. They seem to consider that to be a true friend of Ireland you must be an enemy of England; and that no terms can be kept with the base and brutal Saxon; nor ought the Saxon to be allowed to keep terms with the true Irishman. I have, therefore, to say that it is not Mr. Healy's fault if he is liked by the English.

He has never spared them. He is perhaps the most implacable and irreconcilable Home Ruler in the whole of Ireland. He has the prettiest talent for invective among them all; which is saying a good deal. As to the sincerity of his desire to see Ireland a self-governing nation it may be sufficient to say that he regards Mr. Redmond as a backslider. The true faith is to be found in the breasts of Mr. O'Brien and his half dozen O'Briens; but chiefly in Mr. Healy himself.

That is not why the House likes him; at any rate it is not the main reason. I do not feel sure that any Home Ruler, as or because he is a Home Ruler, has won the affection of the House. It is not in the nature of things that it should be so. During the greater portion of their existence as a party it was their avowed object to obstruct legislation and to bring the House into contempt. They made no secret of it. They gloried in it. Mr. Parnell based his whole scheme of policy on it; and he carried the art of obstruction to a perfection never before obtained. Even now, when the Irish, under Mr. Redmond, are the left wing of the Liberal party, they are regarded as allies rather than as friends. They have combined for a definite political object.

The personal relations between the allies are rather remote. And there is a great body of Liberals who accept the coalition, not for love of coalitions or of the Irish, but as a hard necessity. They have a real desire to do justice to Ireland, but they do not like being under Mr. Redmond's orders. They know, and admit, that their tenure of office depends on the seventy-five or eighty Irish votes which, during the last six years, have been loyally given to the Government, and often for measures of which the Irish disapproved. Mr. Redmond and his followers hated the Budget of 1909, but voted for it. They do not like the bill for the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Welsh Church, but they steadfastly support it. They do not like the Home Rule bill itself, but they accept it as the best they can get; and, though their wishes on many points have been disregarded, they never break away from their compact. They know the bill in its present form is not popular in Ireland, but they try to persuade themselves and others that it is. And so the Coalition remains unbroken and Mr. Redmond remains master. But all this does not tend to make him an idol. He does not want to be an idol. What he wants is to be obeyed—and obeyed he is.

It is true, of course, that Mr. Redmond is not only obeyed but respected. He is an able man. He has the confidence of the Nationalist party in Ireland; and even to some extent of Mr. Parnell. He maintains discipline in the ranks. He is a practised speaker, a competent debater, and in present circumstances he has renounced so much of Mr. Parnell's policy as consisted in defiance of the House. He has found a more effective way. Instead of defying the House he reduces it to submission. The note of defiance is heard elsewhere. He issues his orders from a lonely hamlet on the West Coast of Ireland, "Full Steam Ahead." He tells his followers at Waterford: "Don't trust Asquith. Trust me." He requires the Prime Minister to "toe the line." When proposals of conciliation are made to Ulster it is Mr. Redmond who fixes the limit. And the Chief Secretary for Ireland—the actual ruler of Ireland so far as the Government is concerned—announces to the Unionists that they must "take it or leave it."

Mr. Parnell in his best days never wielded such power as this, nor power of this particular kind. He was a much greater man than Mr. Redmond. He was, in truth, one of the greatest political leaders ever known; the greatest in the history of Ireland; one of the greatest in the history of the United Kingdom. He called a nation to arms. It is Mr. Redmond's speciality to organize a people into a Parliamentary force and, with the help of Mr. Devlin, to govern Ireland, or so much of Ireland as is not Ulster. Of the means by which it has been and is done I say nothing. Mr. Gladstone called it "marching through rapine to chambers." But that was before he became satisfied that his surrender to Mr. Parnell was the price of his Prime Ministership. When that light had dawned upon him he was able to perceive that boycotting and other outrages were merely "forms of social and economic disturbance."

Against Mr. Redmond's authority Mr. Healy is in rebellion. The House as a whole does not seem to cherish him for that. They judge him by his qualities; not by his insubordination to a leader whose supremacy he has never recognized. He is a free lance. In some ways he is a very much cleverer man than Mr. Redmond. Mr. Gladstone once said there were but three men in the House who really under-

stood his Irish Land Bill: Mr. Gladstone himself, the Attorney General for Ireland and Mr. Healy. He is a lawyer who has a legal mind; a description which by no means includes all members of the Bar; nor even all successful lawyers. He began as an Irish barrister. The Irish Bar offers no great scope for exceptional abilities; and no first rate prizes except official appointments. He is a fortunate man who can make \$10,000 a year by practising in the Irish Courts; even the highest of them.

Mr. Healy married in 1882 a daughter of Mr. T. D. Sullivan, by whom he has three sons and three daughters. Nevertheless, he remained an Irish barrister for twenty years; during five of which he was a Queen's Counsel; which does not mean that he was employed as counsel to the Queen. He was not called to the English Bar till 1903. Then began for him a season of prosperity. He has been briefed in many important causes. He is a familiar and a formidable figure in the English Courts. Meantime, he has been a Member of Parliament; sitting successively for six different constituencies, from 1880 down to this moment, when he represents the northeastern division of "Rebel Cork." During at least one election, when and because he was an independent candidate, he has gone in peril of his life.

The House gathers him to its bosom not because he is an ideal Member of Parliament, for he is not; but for what he is. There is nobody else who has the same genial good nature expressed with the same sharpness of tongue, or the same biting wit. It may serve as a proof of his expertise in Parliamentary procedure that he knows how to lash his enemies to fury without being pulled up by the Speaker. Mr. Lowther rules the House very strictly; with inflexible firmness and impartiality. He has rebuked the Prime Minister for using the word "insolent." He has called the Leader of the Opposition to order. He lately compelled Mr. Winston Churchill to withdraw the phrase "hellish insinuation" which he had applied to Mr. Amery. Mr. Lloyd George himself is sometimes invited to keep within the bounds of decent speech. Only the other day Sir Edward Carson had to abandon his description of Mr. Devlin's statement that he, Sir Edward, had been a Home Ruler, as an "infamous lie"; though he was allowed to substitute for it the not less contemptuous "wilful falsehood."

But during Mr. Healy's essay in brilliant vituperation on the last day of the Home Rule debate, he does not seem to have come into collision with the Chair. He told Mr. Redmond he was gambling with Home Rule. Quoting Swift's account of a people who forgot things and had flappers at their ears to remind them, he scoffed at Mr. Redmond and his 73 followers as flappers. When the Nationalists protested, he looked amiably round at them, remarking: "There is some disturbance in the menagerie." He depicted the Opposition as saying that the coercion of Ulster meant a torrent of bloodshed and as asking: "Will you allow the Free Traders to free trade in blood?" He said—and it will be remembered to his honor:

"We are the only persons the O'Brienites entitled to be heard with on this subject because from the day the bill was introduced we advocated conciliation and consideration for the Protestants of Ireland."

He asked:

"Did Mr. Redmond endorse any one of these proposals? Not until to-night did I ever hear him endorse any proposal in favor of the minority, and that was only when he believed the proposal was dead."

He said:

"Contrast the sonorous and sap-ophisticated phrases of Mr. Redmond in dealing with Sir Edward Carson to-night with his former talk of 'orange dogs' and 'carion crows.'"

Then he quotes at length Mr. T. P. O'Connor's "lifelike" sketch of Carson in a weekly paper—which he prefers to call "quicksilver." "T. P." wields the blackboard with vigor, and sums up with vanity as the chief ingredient in Sir Edward's character; of which a bad digestion, nerves, and a melancholy temperament are other features. "Fancy all this," remarks Mr. Healy, "at a penny a line." Mr. Devlin interjected an unreported retort. Answered Mr. Healy:

"From Mr. Devlin at least I expected firmness in regard to Ulster, if only on historical grounds, for in ancient times and down to the flight of the Earls the Devlins were the hereditary horse-boys of the O'Neils."

All this while the orator's face beams upon you from out a halo of gray hair and beard; eyes looking softly through gold-rimmed spectacles; a manner of disinterested detachment; no malice or uncharitableness, but obviously a love of rhetorical art for art's sake; and his mood that of the parent who chastises his boy for the good of the boy; or of the judge who sentences the prisoner to be hanged by his neck till he is dead in order that others may live in peace. No wonder the House thinks it a refreshing entertainment. No wonder that, except among his victims, "Tim" is a favorite. No wonder that even among Mr. Redmond's obedient servants there are those who think Mr. Healy does in his own way a real service to Ireland. G. W. S.

House Affre Kindled Romance.

(From The Tribune Correspondent.)

Montclair, N. J., May 9.—Announcement was made here to-day of the wedding of Mrs. Arthur G. Weber, of 37 Claremont av., and Friedrich Rosenberg, of 391 Claremont av. The ceremony was performed in St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Carl E. Grammer. When they return from a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg will live in Montclair.

When the name of Mrs. Weber was found strayed by fire last January she found refuge, with her family, in the home of Mr. Rosenberg, who was a widower.



MISS GRETA HOSTETTER.

## SUFFRAGE RIVALS AT BABY CONTEST

Political Union and Woman's Party Booths Will Exhibit Their Prize Infants.

Rival suffrage organizations "exhibiting" at the Baby Show Exhibition Company's contest, which opened yesterday at the Grand Central Palace, promise to lend interest to the show during the coming week. Mixed in among the booths of commercial concerns, advertising all sorts of wares from condensed milk to baby carriages, the suffragists have their stands.

At the booth of the Women's Political Union it was announced that a prize of \$5 would be given for the "best baby" registered by the union, the baby to have a mother who wanted the vote. The father's attitude on the subject was not to be a factor, it was said. At the booth of the Woman Suffrage party there was a disposition to scoff at the prize offered by its rival. As a counter attraction those in charge of the booth declared that later in the week they would exhibit some real suffragette babies.

Babies are only incidentally on exhibition at the show. They may be seen undergoing an entrance examination by the doctors of the "better babies' contest." Conducted by a woman's magazine, "The management of the exhibition is offering \$100 in gold and other prizes to the babies who, according to the physicians, most nearly attain to the standard of the 'perfect baby.'"

## GENERAL SICKLES BURIED

Salvos of Artillery Fired as Body Goes to Grave.

Washington, May 9.—All the honors of war were paid to the late Major General Daniel E. Sickles, who was buried in Arlington National Cemetery here to-day.

The body of the veteran was carried from the Union Station, where it lay in state through the night, to the cemetery, accompanied by an escort of cavalry and field artillery. Following the caisson which bore the body was the general's riderless horse.

As the procession passed through the grounds of Fort Myer a major general's artillery salute was fired, and at the grave three salvos of rifle shots and another artillery salute marked the placing of the body in its last resting place. The Rev. Father J. D. Houlihan, chaplain at Fort Myer, read the funeral service.

In addition to the regular army escort a large number of Civil War veterans marched in the procession.

## ROYAL VISIT TO LONDON

King and Queen of Denmark to Remain Four Days.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

London, May 9.—King Christian X and Queen Alexandra of Denmark arrived here to-day on their first visit since their accession to the throne. They are to be the guests of King George and Queen Mary for four days and after the state visit has concluded will spend a few days as the guests of Queen Mother Alexandra. A series of state entertainments, including a banquet and a gala opera performance, has been arranged in their honor.

The Prince of Wales went to Port Victoria to welcome their majesties when they landed and the vessels of the fleet assembled there paid them the usual honors.

On their arrival in London they were met by King George and Queen Mary, who awaited them at the Victoria terminus.

## IN THE BERKSHIRES.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Lenox, Mass., May 9.—Mrs. William H. Bradford and Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax will not open Wayside this summer. They will remain in France, where they have taken a villa outside of Paris.

Charles Astor Bristed has gone to New York to join Mrs. Bristed and the Misses Bristed, who are returning from Europe.

Herbert Parsons came up to Stoneover Farm to-day for the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Morris, Mrs. George A. Crocker, Miss L. K. Potter, Miss L. K. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Dorrance, William Procter and the Misses Marie L. and Helen J. Kohle, of New York, arrived to-day at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

## MISS HOSTETTER ENGAGED TO WED

Daughter of Mrs. A. W. Burchard Betrothed to Glenn Stewart, of Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Anson Wood Burchard, of this city and Birchwood, Locust Valley, Long Island, announces the engagement of her daughter by a former marriage, Miss Greta Hostetter, to Glenn Stewart, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Glenn Stewart, of Pittsburgh.

Miss Hostetter was introduced to society at a dinner dance given for her by her mother at Sherry's on April 19, 1912. Her debut in this city followed her presentation at the Court of St. James's the month before. Miss Hostetter is a lover of horses and takes great interest in all open air sports. She is also deeply interested in charitable work, and during the last winter she had been a student at the New York School of Philanthropy.

Mr. Stewart was graduated from Yale in 1908, and later from the School of Political Sciences, in Paris. He has also taken a post-graduate course at Harvard.

## TO-DAY IS MOTHERS' DAY

President Proclaims National Holiday.

Washington, May 9.—President Wilson to-day approved a resolution setting apart to-morrow as Mothers' Day, and issued a proclamation commanding that all flags be displayed in observance of the occasion.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Byron Newton sent telegrams to custodians of all public buildings throughout the country, directing them to display the flag on federal buildings, in accordance with the President's proclamation.

It is mother's day to-day. There will be special services in many churches and those who honor the day will wear a white carnation, the emblem selected by the officials of the Mother's Day International Association.

Mother's Day has been observed on the second Sunday in May for many years, and it is in no way associated with the observance of suffrage day.

Miss Anna Jarvis, founder and president of the association, has issued a statement from her office in Philadelphia to the effect that Mother's Day has no suffrage or political significance.

## To Sell Butterfield Home.

Cold Spring, N. Y., May 9.—Executors of the will of Frederick James, first husband of Mrs. Julia Butterfield, whose death tied up a \$5,000,000 estate, announced to-day that Craigside, the beautiful country home of Mrs. Butterfield, will be sold at auction in the partition suit, June 20. The mansion and large grounds belong to the James estate, in which Mrs. Butterfield, who was the widow of General Butterfield, of Gettysburg fame, had only a life interest. Surrogate J. Bennett Southard to-day authorized the sale.

## AT NEWPORT.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Newport, May 9.—The recent summer arrivals added new life to the Saturday afternoon daisies at the Newport Hotel yesterday. The affair was, as usual, under the direction of Miss Helen M. Weaver, and was largely attended.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richard Wainwright, of Washington, are to arrive for the season in June.

Bertram Wintrop, of New York, is at the Muenchinger King.

Harry Payne Whitney's new yacht Cassandra, which he purchased from Hermann Oelrichs, started to Glen Cove this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Proctor, of Boston, are spending the week end here.

Mrs. Edward J. Berwind is inspecting The Elms.

Recent arrivals at the Muenchinger King include Mrs. Rudolph Schirmer, Mrs. Gustave Schirmer and Miss Schirmer, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Hutchinson, of Philadelphia; Mrs. William Beyers and Miss Beyers, of Andover, Mass.

## AN ENGAGEMENT.

The Rev. and Mrs. T. L. Price, of Oyster Bay, Long Island, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mildred Bokardus Price, to Harold Larned Hutchins, of New Haven, Conn. The wedding will take place in July.

## MISS TIFFANY BETROTHED.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Burr Tiffany, of 234 Palisade av., Yonkers, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Vera Grace Tiffany, to James Frederick Prince, son of Mrs. George S. Prince, of 149 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

## MAHLER'S SYMPHONY HEARD FIRST TIME

Affords Novelty Last Day of Cincinnati Music Festival.

## NOTABLE SELECTIONS ON THE PROGRAMMES

H. E. Krehbiel Describes Two Performances—Praises Soloists.

By H. E. KREHBIEL.

Cincinnati, May 9.—The twenty-first biennial festival of the Cincinnati Music Festival Association came to an end this evening. There was a concert in the afternoon, at which the one novelty of the meeting was brought forward. This was Gustav Mahler's Third Symphony, which had never before been heard in public in the United States. It filled the second half of a programme, the first part of which was devoted to two overtures—"Freischütz" and "Tannhäuser"—two airs, "My Heart Ever Faithful," by Bach, and "Penelope Weaving a Garment," by Bruch, sung by Mme. Schumann-Heink, and a song, "Night Hymn at Sea," by Thompson, sung by the choir of seven hundred school children.

The children also took part in the new symphony, as did Mme. Schumann-Heink. The scheme of the evening concert was laid out on similar lines, the orchestra playing the prelude to Wagner's "Meistersinger" and Beethoven's Third Leonore Overture. Mme. Alma Gluck sang the air with a violin obligato from Mozart's "Il Re Pastore" and the inevitable "Prelude to the Day" from Chopin's "Lullaby."

Then to fill the second part came Beethoven's symphony, with chorus, which Cincinnatians have been taught to regard with a peculiar reverence, since it was the culminating feature of the first festival, held in 1875, and has been repeated at eight festivals (nine, including the present one) since.

In this work the solo singers, who were those who sang in the Verdi Requiem on Friday night, again accomplished notable things. So did the orchestra and chorus, whose performance I cannot discuss in detail for want of time. It was obvious, however, that though Dr. Kunwald shirked nothing in his efforts to present the other choral works, his sympathies went out in larger measure to the Bach mass and the Beethoven symphony than to Berlioz's dramatic legend and Verdi's requiem.

## Tells of Mahler's Work.

For the professional visitor the interest of curiosity at least centered in the symphony by Mahler. Though the composer spent the last three years of his life in New York as conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House and of the Philharmonic Society, the circumstance failed to create a cult for his composition, such as existed in Vienna when he was director of the imperial court opera there.

Three or four of his symphonies have been performed in New York under the direction of himself, Dr. Muck and Walter Damrosch, but they left no deep impression. I cannot see why they should have done so; neither can I see any likelihood that the Third will share a happier fate.

It has elements which might make portions of it agreeable factors in the programmes of popular concerts, but it cannot find recognition as a symphonic work in communities familiar with the symphonies of the masters, old and new. Its weakness is equally obvious to the Beethovenian, the Brahmsist and the Straussite. It is in no sense a symphony, but six movements which bear no relationship with one another, and the first three of which are monotonous because of their overelaboration of simple material, which begins like a march based on a melody which begins like the German folksong, "Ich Habe Mich Ergeben," and the broad theme of the finale of Brahms's Symphony in C minor.

The second movement is in minutetempo, but not in minutetempo. Of form indeed there is no trace anywhere in the work. The third movement is again a march, this time one of an encore character. At the outset it suggests thought of a march miniature or music to accompany the evolutions of toy soldiers. Then the spirit changes, and to dainty effects of accompaniment a far away trumpet plays a sentimental ditty, which irresistibly calls up thought in the minds of the lovers of Scheffé's "Trompeter von Saekingen" of the lady which Jung Werner sent up to his lady love's castle from his boat on the Rhine.

## Emulates Strauss.

The fourth movement is a song for contralto solo, the words being taken from "Sprach Zarathustra," to which Strauss gave instrumental interpretation in one of the early episodes in his alternately fascinating and repellent tone poem.

This solo is followed by a three-voiced chorus for children's voices; angelic choruses for the supposed to be, and they sing a quaint folksong taken from "Des Knaben Wunder Horn," beginning "Es saugen Drei Engel Süssen Gessanz," which tells of the almondest given by the Lord to Peter when he sat amongst the apostles weeping over his infirmities of the Ten Commandments.

"Love thou but God in eternity, then wilt thou attain unto heavenly bliss, all heavenly bliss is for Peter reserved, through Jesus for all and evermore."

Wherefore there is gladness among the angels, and they sing "Ding, Dong" along with a bell chime.

The contralto solo proclaims man's woe to be deep, but joy deeper than woe. Woe is transitory, but all joys long for eternity.

There is no community of theme between the movements (at least none that I could discover in two hearings), nor is there any spiritual bond between them, unless such a bond is to be found in the banality of most of the themes. Yet, Mahler has affected to give them herence and sequence by giving them programmatic superscriptions. When he brought his first symphony forward at a concert of the Philharmonic Society he wrote to me that he was not a program-mist and that the symphony had no particular concept as its basis; and when I called his attention to the fact that he had named it "Titan" when he first gave it out to the world, he said that he had done so on compulsion. "They put a pistol to my breast," was the way he put it.

When I sent him a brochure written by a friend and enthusiastic admirer of his, giving an interpretation in which he quoted from a letter written by him to the friend, he repudiated the letter. I

was more than willing to put all thoughts of Jean Paul's "Titan," or any one of the creatures of Grecian mythology bearing the name, out of my mind, if for no other reason than that I could not associate any heroic conception with the old French nursery rhyme "Frère Jacques," which provided the melodic material for one of the movements.

The third symphony also has a programme which I am quite as willing to forego. The inspired annotators tell us that as a whole it is a "Nature symphony," giving voice to the proclamation of things inorganic, organic, spiritual and divine. So the first movement is inscribed "What the rocks tell me"; the second, "What the flowers of the meadow tell me"; the third, "What the animals in the woods tell me"; the fourth, "What man tells me"; the fifth, "What the angels tell me," and the sixth, "What love tells me."

My earliest records of the symphony say that the first movement was once entitled: Introduction, "Pan awake"; allegro, "Summer comes marching in"—which is certainly a more fitting programme than "What the rocks tell me," for rocks can scarcely be conceived as either making proclamation or moving in march rhythm and tempo. After all, however, when one hears the music one recognizes that all this is inconsequential. The music publishes only itself, and is nine-tenths color and only one-tenth real invention.

Mahler was an ingenious melodist and his tunes, as a rule, breathe a folksong spirit. By reiteration and variety of orchestration (he was predominantly a colorist) he sought to give them significance; but with all his striving they remain naive and unoriginal. The final would be worth all the rest were it not overelaborated and burdened with noisy crashing, which finally run out into something suggestive of the poignant music which at intervals meets our ears when we see Parsifal in his march toward the temple of the grail.

It was with this reminiscence in his mind no doubt that Mahler gave the last movement a motto, of which the programme book appears to have been ignorant. He once wrote over it: "Father, behold My wounds; grant that no creature be lost."

Though Dr. Kunwald made copious elisions in the symphony, it lasted an hour and twenty minutes. It was conducted with great earnestness, played with a great deal of skill and heard with marvellous patience.

## WINS PRIZE AS ORATOR

Leo Rogally First in De La Salle Institute Contest.

The De La Salle prize oratory contest Friday evening was won by Leo J. Rogally, student of the De La Salle Institute, who was awarded the prize by the judges. Other speakers were Curtis J. Lyons, Edward J. O'Connor, John J. Malley, Vincent P. Goubeau, Arthur C. Mayer, John J. Keogh and Leo J. McCorken. Among the students of the commercial department Clinton A. Goggin won the third prize and Frederick J. Kiser the twelfth prize.

Brother Calistus, director of the institute, was the presiding officer, and assisted by Brothers Joseph, Edward and Elveus.

## OBITUARY.

### HARRY E. HUTCHINSON.

Harry E. Hutchinson, who was for twenty-seven years president of the Brooklyn Bank, died on Friday from apoplexy at his home, 355 Park Place, Brooklyn, after a short illness. He was born at Windsor, Vt., in 1837, the son of the Rev. Elijah Hutchinson, a Baptist minister, of an old Vermont family. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1858 and afterward went to Montgomery, Ala., where he taught school and studied for the bar. From 1862 to 1867 he was Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue. He was organizer of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, a director of the Brooklyn Amateur Opera Company and president of the Brooklyn Choral Society. He was a member of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, the New England Society, the Sons of Vermont, the University Club, the Church Club, the Brooklyn Dispensary and the advisory board of the Brooklyn Infants' Hospital. He leaves a widow and three children. The funeral will be held at the home at 8 o'clock on Monday evening.

### ELIHU J. GRANGER.

Elihu J. Granger, president of the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, died on Friday at his home, 123 McDonough st., Brooklyn, after an acute attack of diabetes. He was born at Canandaigua, N. Y., in 1832. After studying law he came to this city in 1850, where he became one of the founders of the Real Estate Exchange and of the Union League Club. He leaves a widow and one daughter. The funeral will be held on Sunday afternoon at the home. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

### MRS. HATTIE J. P. BABIN.

Mrs. Hattie J. Provost Babin, widow of Rear Admiral Hosea John Babin, U. S. N., died on Friday at the Mansion House, Brooklyn. She was born at Hempstead, Long Island, in 1848, her parents being the Rev. James C. and Sarah C. Provost, descendants of Bishop Provost, first head of the Episcopal Church in New York. She leaves a son, Commander Provost, U. S. N., of the Wilmington, now at Hong Kong. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning at St. Ann's Episcopal Church. Burial will be made in Jersey City.

### THOMAS H. AUSTIN.

Garrison, N. Y., May 9.—Thomas H. Austin, oldest resident of Putnam County, is dead at his home here in his ninety-seventh year. He was a native of this village, and saw the first wood-burner locomotive on its initial trip on the Hudson River Railroad. He was a member of the Church of St. Philip in the Highlands and a graduate of the New York State Normal School. He was a member of the Hamilton Fish, William Church Osborn and other influential residents were attending it.

### ALBERT O. WARBURG.

Albert O. Warburg, a stage director, died at St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday. Mr. Warburg came here from New Orleans three days ago. He was for six years stage director of the Corsie Payton stock company, and for three years held a similar position with Charles Frohman. He was unmarried, and had been ill for some time.

### ROMEO F. CHURCHILL.

Romeo F. Churchill, veterinary surgeon and twice Mayor of Secaucus, died yesterday at his home in Secaucus. He had a veterinary hospital in New York and one in Secaucus.

Dr. Churchill was fifty-nine years old and a graduate of the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons and the School of Comparative Medicine.

### COLONEL MILTON PARK.

Dallas, Tex., May 9.—Colonel Milton Park, sixty-eight years old, one of the founders of the Farmers' Alliance and a leading figure in the Farmers' Alliance, died at his home here last night.

## COLUMBIA GETS ITS SEAL, CENTURY LOST

Colonial Relic Restored to Successor of King's College—Long Thought Destroyed.

After being lost for more than one hundred years, the original seal of King's College, now Columbia University, was placed yesterday in the vault in the trustees' room. The seal is practically the same in design as the one which is now used by the university. Until it was discovered in the library of George H. Parke, of Williamsport, Penn., it was believed to have been destroyed in the Revolution, when King's College temporarily went out of existence, to be revived later as Columbia College.

According to the inscription on its obverse side, the seal was presented to King's College by George Harrison, a vestryman of Trinity Church from 1582 to 1765. The gift was made and the seal engraved in 1582. The cost of engraving, according to the old record, was 19 guineas.

The seal for one hundred years has been in the possession of the Parke family, and was originally obtained in 180 by the grandfather of George H. Parke from a man who was employed by the trustees of the college to engrave a new seal.

The seal will be placed on exhibition at the coming commencement, together with a description of the design in the handwriting of President Samuel Johnson, to which is attached a proof impression of the seal.

## Concerts to Aid Playgrounds.

A week of band concerts for the benefit of the Parks and Playgrounds Association of the City of New York will be given by Lieutenant Henry Lift